

AL DEALERS.--An ex-

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

July 20th.

AUSTRALIAN.

To the Editor of the Herald

Sir—Kindly insert the following accompanying facts for the information of "Manager," and others interested.

I well know that in New England, Walcha, and its neighbourhood was scabby country even in 1852.

Were it not for the stringent measures then adopted, the cause of the immediate destruction of the infected sheep, these localities would not have been for many years clean and free from scab.

The active measures will always save the country in the present crisis.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Mr. WILSON said he hoped the House would not object to the amendment, as he thought there were some amendments in this case that required the consideration of the House. It appeared, as far as he could learn, that the Government advanced the supply of locomotive engines, and that Mr. Fowler sent in a bill to the House, which he referred to the Engineer-in-Chief, who stated in reply to this person, Mr. Fowler, was not in a position to carry out the contract, therefore he recommended that the tender be refused. Now, he (Mr. Wilson) thought this an extraordinary way of proceeding, and he thought it was due to him to bring in his family quarrel to the table. What right had he to object to the Government making such an acquisition?

He (Mr. Wilson) maintained it was introducing his private quarrels, which the House ought to set it

He said that he would act as a protection to minorities, and prevent the passing of this kind being done. Besides, he found it "rather a surprise" that the papers that they had estimated before them involving rates of a million by loan, and also other propositions involving the expenditure of a great deal of money on a scale of enterprise which should be carried out by the Government, he thought, therefore, it was necessary that they should have this special order so that it might act as a check on the Executive. He should vote for the motion.

MR. GARRETT should oppose the motion, as he said that he did not think the Government had the right to give to him this kind of authority. He said that he had no objection to the principle upon which that motion was based, but he would not support it, because he thought that the Government should show their own sense of weakness, and that they should not do their work after a certain hour. This resolution would throw the control of the public business into the hands of the Executive.

Mr. SUTHERLAND seconded the motion.

MR. ARNOLD had no objection to the motion. The hon. member would find most of the motion he recorded in the paper he had laid on the table. He believed that the hon. member had got his facts respecting the graduates from a lecture that he delivered at the Philosophical Society, but he did not believe the hon. member's ideas would turn out correct. The hon. member was not a student of the school on whose opinion the hon. member had relied upon. And he said this motion was not a vote of censure on the hon. member. He said the hon. member was asked to pass a vote of censure on Mr. Whitten who did not appreciate the scientific opinion of Mr. Gardner, a gentleman who had been transferred from the department of agriculture to the department of fish and his services, and who were very high in the estimation of the hon. member.

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the United, except in such instance, which
it as to be read the following letters:—

I have the honour to the Surveyor-
Camp, Saunders, 25th

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that
since, under the 13th clause of the Crown Land
part of section 467, general (which I have
should feel obliged by being informed, at your
reference, whether I can have the same.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Thos. J. G.

To the Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General to the Surveyor-
General, Sydney, 17th

Sir,—I beg to inform you, with reference
to 23rd clause of the Bill, in relation of the Secret
can be no objection to your

would develop
General.
In January, 1862,
I have selected 20
Act of 1861, being
County of Sandon.
My earliest conveni
c.
LIVEN, surveyor.
River.
s Office,
February, 1862.
To your letter of the
for Lands, there
ried officer of the



Mr. W. FORBSTER said he should not have voted for the extraordinary constitutional doctrine which had been brought forward by the hon. Secretary for Lands. His intention was to have listened to the hon. member, and to have ascertained whether there was sufficient cause to justify inquiry. He thought, however, never had not managed his case well, and he regretted too ambitious in his statements. He had not so large a number of subjects. He had allowed himself to be taken into the hon. Secretary for Lands, with his secretaries, to confine his defence to one or two points. He thought it had happened to be convenient to him to give the go-by to a number of charges which had been brought forward against him.

As to the question of the hon. member's remarking that three or four of the cases brought before the hon. member had been entirely passed over by the hon. Minister for Lands in the course of his various addresses. Among others, he might enumerate those of Mr. Ledger and Mr. Sibthorpe. Most of these matters, however, had been made subjects of a special motion, might be said to have been sufficiently taken up by the hon. member, and would be sufficient to have justified the appointment of a committee of inquiry. The hon. Minister, however, might have been ready to deal with them at the time, and might have said that he had a majority at his disposal. He probably felt it unnecessary for him to do so at that time, but he would have been ready to do so at a later date.

[illegible]

of the kind. He appealed to the House if that was the intention of the hon. member's remarks. He knew the hon. member—[Mr. ROBERTSON: I never said that was the intention of the kind]—he knew him well, and he understood the House, who he was quite certain understood the plain meaning of the words the hon. gentleman uttered. The hon. member had threatened the Government with resignation if they presumed to inquire into the matter. Was that the sort of thing they had a right to expect after seven years of what was called popular government—liberal government—free institutions. The Minister getting up in the House and threatening

resign if there were an inquiry into his department. He said that he had no objection to a degradation to the Assembly that such language had been uttered, and he thought the House had listened with that sense of indignation with which he would be pained when he heard it. (Laughter.) The hon. member said that he was not going to say that he did not think it right to laugh—such levity became him (Mr. Holt) and his colleagues, who had for so long a time spoken of the miseries and calamities of the country. The hon. gentleman had gone about the country making speeches. They went to dinner parties, to Melbourne and to the colonies on purpose of their own—while the colony were suffering and while life and property were being sacrificed.

interior? Those gentlemen did well to laugh at him, but I think they were laughing at him in the wrong way. I think they should have been laughing at him in a different way. He did not know the country would put up with the hon. member's conduct, or that the House would submit to be told that they were to have the hon. member resigning if an inquiry was granted. There might be reasons for refusing that in the state of the public business, and in the situation of select committees themselves, but I did not think that House would refuse an inquiry because the hon. member chose to do so without resignation. He thought it would be

withdraw the motion. If it were not withdrawn he would not take any action to preclude future inquiry into the experiments, and hon. members must bear in mind that they negatived this motion they would prevent any inquiry into the Department of Lands during the session. That, in fact, appeared to be a result at which hon. member was particularly anxious to arrive.

Mr. GARETT thought the course taken by the Secretary for Lands was both proper and constitutional. If the charges made by the hon. member were true, he amounted to this, that his hon. friend the Secretary for Lands was not fit to hold the position he now occupies. That

meeting that could be put upon this was that it was a want of confidence in that Minister whose official record had been thus unexpectantly impugned. The reception which had been given to some of the charges were facts which could not be denied, such denials of feeling could not be got up. He should vote a question being put, and should then have great pleasure in voting against it.

Mr. ROBERTSON looked upon this as a premature act of censure, brought forward in a most cowardly and meanly manner. He knew very well that the hon. member who moved this motion did not intend facts, but was merely venting his spleen.

statistae what he had advanced against him. He thought that the question was not a question of fact, but a question of principle. He thought that the question was not a question of fact, but a question of principle. He thought that the question was not a question of fact, but a question of principle.

Forster, deprecating the proposition to vote against motion. If they negatived that motion they would allight to a further general enquiry. He suggested the proper course would be for the hon. member for Gwynedd to withdraw his motion. If that was the course adopted by that hon. gentleman he would feel himself bound to vote for the previous question. **MR. CUNNEEN** thought the act of one department was the act of all, and that if the Government was so mis-managed, as represented to that Ministry were endangered thereby. He was sure that many would be of that opinion.

It was not necessary that the business of the department had been conducted so well as it had been, considering the increase of business in that department since the passing of the Land Act. He thought there was great defect of the native dog system in these districts. When he voted against the Ministry it was from principle, and not from party feeling. If he were a man that opposed the country, he would do so for the good of the country, and not for the sake of any man. He was sorry that the hon. member should introduce a motion, when it was evident from his statement that almost a malicious feeling against the Secretary for the Colonies existed in his mind.

Mr. RUSDEN thought the hon. Minister for threat of resignation, if this motion was carried, nonsense. The fault found with his motion was, introducing it; his remarks were too direct but to believe it was necessary to take course, in order to show good reason making the motion. He said if he had been so intimate he would not have thought of bringing it before the committee, and he believed the other

men could bring forward were simply admitted inquiry be asked for. He contended that the Minister had endeavoured to mislead the House as to his case, which had been previously settled, mentioned that the Secretary for Lands had not tried to decide his case himself, but could only send it to arbitration. Here were three or four cases which required investigation, but the hon. Minister turned them off by saying that the lands in the case were open to free selection. Having had his explanation, he was prepared to withdraw the motion.

The previous question having been moved, the

ould the lauses e hon. seeing y from on, he	was that the motion be now put. The House divided the following result:—	
	Ayes, 29.	Mr. Morra
	Mr. Cowper	Mr. Sutherland
	Robertson	Leachman
	Smart	Driver
	Arnold	Lord
	Cowper, jun.	Flett
	Love	R. Forster
	Dr. Lang	Morrice
many ion he p and	Mr. Burns	Kaper
	Purdiekin	Hansell
	Egan	Harper
		Nops, 12.

Mr. Wilson	Mr. Stewart	Mr. Egan
Eagar	Sudler	W. Far
Dingleich	Leary	
Macpherson	Wisdom	
	Wisden	

The original motion was put and negatived
divided.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes
o'clock to three o'clock this day.

To the Editor of the Herald.
Sir.—Will you kindly publish the following notice in
your issue of the 10th inst.?

which have, except in the otherwise correct report of this morning's Herald, been the basis of the report of the Boston Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, that 364 children are present in the institution, the report that "300 can neither read nor write," whereas reading, and 120 writing in copy-books. Instead of children having been recently received from the Bow Asylum, it should have been "eighty-six," and seventy additional may shortly be expected.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

L. M. MAY, Superintendent.

Bowditch, July 21st.

QUEENSLAND FAT CATTLE.—The *Examiner* informs us that Mr. Martin Boulton exhibited two bullocks in his shop on Saturday last. They were a more size, and after being shown at the yards of the Agricultural Society, were purchased by the ex. They obtained one of the prime medals of the society bullocks were bred by Messrs. Sandeman and White and entirely fed on grass upon the Pelton run. The two bullocks were exhibited last year, when the

A REVEREND BRIGADIER.—The Rev. Dr. McLain, a minister of the United Synod of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died from a wound received at the battle of Gettysburg. He was colonel of the 37th Mississippi Regiment at the battle, was acting as brigadier to the 4th

Mississippi Brigade.—*Philadelphia Presbyterian*.

